

INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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FROM MISSOURI.

PLATTE CO., Mo., April 7, 1873.

I am an attentive reader, though not a subscriber, of your excellent paper; for it is a regular visitor to one of my family, and I am glad to know that Lincoln can boast of so good a journal.

Could I roll backward the wheels of time forty years, and stand in Stanford's streets, I would know and be known by all. But alas, for the work of Death's unrelenting sickle and the busy finger of Time! The broad sweep of the former has cut many, nearly all, of my youthful companions to the spirit land; and the busy finger of the latter has doubtless written so many changes upon dear old Stanford that, were I to-day permitted to be in your midst, I would be a stranger in a strange place, and could exclaim to my sorrow, but to the pride of the present inhabitants, "This is a world of change!" The changes which have been wrought would be said to me—not that I have grown too self-his to rejoice in the prosperity of my boyhood's home, but that the associations and scenes of my youth would be more pleasing to me unchanged. I still have a regard for Lincoln above every other spot on earth save my present home; for it was there I launched my slender bark, and well did the people sustain me in business, and aid me with their counsel in building a character which I have always endeavored to keep. My occupation in Stanford was that of a merchant, and it was in these halcyon days of confidence when business was done entirely on twelve months credit. In that good time the columns of our journals were not clogged with numerous notices to the public: "Business done solely cash."

The visitor was not stung out of countenance by various cards, "Cash," pasted here and there in every store-house, as much as to my brother, "I mistrust you." Just here permit me to say one thing in praise of Kentuckians. They passed, forty years ago, a punctuality which I have never seen surpassed. Whether they have lost this promptness I am unable to say; but that they once possessed this good quality is apparent from many circumstances, one of which I will mention. When I closed a business of several years' standing in Stanford, all I had was scattered among my customers. By the time I was ready to leave, all of my debtors had paid me except one, and I am proud to say he was not a son of Kentucky but a Tennessean. So I left Kentucky deeply impressed with the fact that its people had one good and noble characteristic: punctuality.

In the Fall and Winter of 1831 I visited Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, more for curiosity than profit; for I intended to return to Stanford and make it my home for life. I was much pleased with those States and inhabitants generally. I returned to Kentucky, but not to forget the broad level prairies over which I had passed, or the manners of the people which so pleased my generous fancy. I could not banish this from my mind, so I made immediate arrangements to leave and try my fortune in the wilds of Missouri. I left, but took with me a heavy heart, and as far as I know, the blessings of all I left behind me.

The question has often been asked me by Kentucky friends, "Did you better your condition by leaving us?" It is to answer this question, in the briefest manner possible, that I make the present communication.

If to increase my wealth was to better my condition, I can truly say I was injured by moving; for, had I remained in Stanford with the same success I had while there, I would have been worth thousands where I am now worth hundreds. When I moved to Missouri it was sparingly applied, with scarcely any improvement. But we are proud to say the "howling wilderness has been converted into the lovely garden." Our State has many miles of railroad and numerous and valuable public buildings. Education and religion have not been forgotten. A great number of churches adorn our land, and the system of public instruction is excellent. In short, Missouri has risen from the twentieth to the sixth State in the Union, and I am proud of it. So you see the reason why I and most new settlers have never grown very wealthy, is that we have chosen to spend our time and money in improving our State, thus leaving it prosperous for the rising generation. Therefore I have never regretted moving, and have in many respects "bettered my condition."

Let me say to all who may wish to emigrate to a new country, that, though they will have many hardships to under-

DEPPEN'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner Fourth and Market Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT on Ground Floor.

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CUSTOM DEPARTMENT on First Floor.

Four Cutters in the Custom Department.

Special Attention Paid to Orders from the Country.

NOTES FROM TEXAS.

Correspondence Interior Journal:

HONEY GROVE, TEXAS, April 18.

In order to answer several letters re-

ceived, and at the same time comply

with a promise hitherto unfulfilled of

writing something of the peculiarities

of our heretofore unexplored backwoods

country; how it will require no living

stone to find us, nor Stanley to find Liv-

ingstone; I send you this communica-

tion it was not because of any idle

motive, but on account of a keen desire

we have long had to republish the poem

but only in connection with his name.]

Good-bye, Sweetheart, let me tell

To your soul a fond farewell,

As softly I whisper in thine ear

What only you and I and the angels hear.

All the summer, as one short day,

In that gladness month, Merrie May,

Has flitted and gone, till now I find

Only a moment is left behind;

Only a moment is left to me,

To whom the summer went as a day:

Only a moment is left to tell

The loveliness of loving so well.

We are almost within hand-shaking

distance, and nothing makes us more

jubilant over this advanced state of evi-

lution than that we are again within

half of dear old Kentucky, and the hope

of soon greeting some of the pleasant

faces we left there.

On our new prairie home, we can see,

for miles and miles around us, green

prairies dotted over with houses, stretches

of timber, innumerable cattle, horses,

etc., and, as far as the eye can reach

along our public roads, lines of emigrant

wagons, horsemen, and very often caravans

of railroaders making to different

points. Altogether, we have a lively

country just now, a daily mail, telegraphic

communication with the world, and a

sure thing of the cars in a month.

The juncture of the Central with the

Missouri, Kansas and Texas, a short

time since, gives an almost unprecedented

stretch of railway, making near neighbor

of Galveston and New York.

Track-laying has commenced on our

trans-sectional road, the Great Northern

is rapidly nearing our town, while the

Missouri, Kansas and Texas road threatens

a branch across the State of Texas to

some point not yet determined. Texas

eventually will furnish the great field for

railroad operations for several years to

come. With the determined resistance

of the people to vote town, county, or

State subsidies to roads kept up, should

you visit us in a few years, you will see

what railroads the richest country in the

world and an energetic people can make

of Texas, hitherto undeveloped.

In this connection I would say, setting

aside all my fondness for Kentucky, that

we're but a moderate farmer in your

State, and knowing what I do of the

people of this, I would most cheerfully

give my land away, if I could not sell it,

and emigrate to Texas, and never regret

the step.

Last season was an exceedingly dry

one, yet we had a splendid corn crop;

the yield of cotton in this locality of the

State far exceeded that of any other in

the South; the wheat yield was very

large, some farmers whom I know raise

thirty-two bushels per acre.

What State can say as much for a year of

drought? The present crop of wheat

looks well. It is estimated that in this

and the six surrounding counties one

hundred and twenty-seven thousand

acres were sown, and, from its

present pruning condition, we expect a

very large revenue. Although somewhat

retarded by a backward Spring,

farmers are well up with their work, and

the crops, all things considered, are look-

ing well.

As for the labor system, I can say but

little. It is about as you have it in

Kentucky—unsatisfactory and uncertain.

The former who has more improved land

than he is able to cultivate, selects good

white tenents (in this there is no difficulty),

and on a stipulated contract has his land

cultivated in a specified way, receiving

one-fourth of the cotton, and one-

third of the corn and wheat. Our la-

ndlords are well up with their work, and

the tenents are well up with their work.

W. E. D.

Want there are about 10,000 men

who think they know all about the per-

petual motion principle, it is safe to say

that there is not a solitary soul in this

universe who can explain why a railroad

engineer blows his whistle as he does

by a passenger train. People who have

popped up from their seats and clutched

their pocket-books on those occasions are some-

what interested in an explanation.—

Graphic News.

"GOOD-BYE SWEETHEART."

BY EDWARD C. LEWIS.

[We append the name of the author of this sweet little poem without his knowledge, consequently without his consent. Although it has been going the rounds of the press for more than a year it has not been published officially. We happen to know the author well, and expect the press, should he now see the authorship accredited to him, will understand it was not because of any idle motive, but on account of a keen desire we have long had to republish the poem but only in connection with his name.]

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FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

The Legislature which adjourned on the 24th instant, was, in many respects, the best collection of representatives of the people, the State has known for the past twenty years. Though there was no member of pre-eminent ability, either in the House or in the Senate, the average intellect and intelligence of each body was of a much higher grade than is usually seen in State General Assemblies. As for the matter of official integrity, this Legislature stood upon the highest ground; as for industry, it was never equaled by any antecedent body in Kentucky. Laboring day and night, scarcely adjourning long enough at a time to enjoy the necessary repose of nature, it accomplished more, did its work better, and more faithfully suberved the interests of the people, than any of its predecessors had ever done before.

The compliment paid to the House by Speaker McCreary, when he declared the adjournment sine die, was merited. As a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, it had, at all times, been mindful of its duties and obligations. Nor can any just cause of complaint be urged against this or the other branch of the Assembly. Growlers have sought to create public prejudice on account of the length of the session, but when it is borne in mind that the session did not begin until the first week in January, and that a work of the greatest magnitude was required by the people to be undertaken, which could not in the very nature of things be completed sooner than it was, this pitiful objection must be considered as it is, puny and worthless—not to my contemporaries; and is creditable to the patience, industry and understanding of those who were charged with the onerous part of the work. In fact, Gov. Leslie has pronounced it a creditable work, both in detail and as a whole. And when we read the thirdborn criticism of a newspaper penny-slate, condemning the whole as a botch; and when we saw, as we have seen, candidates roaming through the country seeking for a place in the very body they affect to despise, wondering what the Legislatures would adjourn, we wondered if they ever thought of the wonderful, the immensurable difference between their own opportunities for knowing what the Legislatures should do, and the opportunities of those whose duty it was to know!

This corporal guard of growers and place-holders have another objection to the last Legislature. They complain of the entertainment and passage of so many local bills. Well, if that be a fault, as Mr. McCrory well said, it lies in the Constitution for permitting such legislation. It is not really a valid response to this, that both Houses by a joint resolution affirmed the purpose not to consider bills of a local nature as could be given the force of law by the county courts, for the very plain reason that the people had the right to say to their representatives, we choose that the Legislature shall do this work, and you have no right to refer us to the county courts. It is our privilege to be heard in either place, we prefer the Legislature. In such a case, what right, or what might say what option, had the representative? He was bound to obey. There was no other course for him to pursue. His constituent demanded the introduction of the bill, and as a representative he could not refuse, although rule 81 had been passed.

In fact, the opponents of the last Legislature are composed entirely of two classes: The one which had a few favorable points to recommend, and which it sought to raise the Legislature into the passage of; and the other, a lot of candidates for one House or the other, who prowled through the country and wondered when the Legislature would adjourn. We take no note of that middle class that howled because some other dog barked.

When all needs are counted, none other will be found. Disappointed ambition prompts the one class, while future aspirations lead the other. The people can see through such motives, and it is folly to attempt any disguise.

Without further remark, we will simply say that the members of the last Legislature, far as our observation and information have extended, have every where been well received by the people and their course cordially endorsed; and should any one of the joint committees or review of the Statutes present himself for re-election, the fidelity, the industry and the intelligence of that committee entitle such one to the most respectful consideration.

Mr. JAMES R. MARS, editor of the Kentucky Advocate, received a very flattering call, last week, to become a candidate to represent Boyle county in the next Legislature. Very few men, if any, in Central Kentucky have served the Democratic party more faithfully than Mr. Mars, and no citizen of Boyle county is more able or worthy to represent her. But it would be a shame to spoil so good an editor as Mars, and endanger the success of so excellent a paper as the Advocate, by calling him from labor to refreshment; though, if he can afford the sacrifice for the dear people, we are for him, "teeth and claws."

On Monday last the Supreme Court of the United States was expected to render a decision determining the legality of the Kellogg usurpation; but it shirked the trial, and deferred the decision until next Fall.

The great Covington and Lexington railroad case, involving the ownership of the Kentucky Central railroad, was decided by the Court of Appeals, last Friday, in favor of the old company.

FROM THE FRONT.

The news is again received that the Modocs have been successful in another engagement with our troops. On the 26th ultimo three companies of United States troops moved forward into the lava beds, with a view of reconnoitering the position of the Indians. Either moving lassitudinously, or being led by an incompetent officer, they were suddenly attacked by an inferior number of Modocs, who had so managed the disposition of their forces as to give our troops both an enveloping and a cross fire. Terror-stricken and almost paralyzed by the unexpected attack, the United States soldiers made a very shabby show of fight, and in an awkward attempt to extricate themselves from the trap into which they had been led, nineteen out of the sixty-nine engaged were killed on the field. Indeed, some of the dispatches go so far as to say that many of the soldiers were powerfully stricken by fear that they fell helplessly to the ground, and awaited, in a state of semi-consciousness, the application of the scalping-knife. This, we presume, is an exaggeration, intended only to illustrate the utter discomfiture of the larger proportion of the soldiers. It is not definitely ascertained that any of the Modocs were killed. There is a vague and uncertain report that four were slain on the field; but beyond this unofficial statement nothing is known which may be relied on.

It is entirely useless to attribute this defeat, as well as the preceding disastrous results, to the cowardice of our soldiers. As a body no braver men ever walked up to the perilous edge of battle than the soldiers who make up the United States army. Their courage has been tried and proved in battles, in comparison with which these Modoc skirmishes are as the report of a pop-gun to a section of artillery. Their valor and endurance conquered the South, and won them a name more enviable than the prestige of a Grecian phalanx. These series of defeats can be attributed to no other cause than the incompetency of the officers. And it can but be a shame on General Gillen, that with an army of near one thousand men, supported by a tribe of the Warm Spring Indians numbering about seventy-five, he has suffered his troops to be ambuscaded, surrounded, and slaughtered by a handful of savages, untrained in any of the higher arts of warfare. Lying within supporting distance of these three companies which were cut up on the 26th ultimo, he issued no order for their relief. Until suffered, the living to be killed, and the wounded and dead scalped within his sight. "There is something rotten in Denmark!"

Grant, Durrell and Kellogg may have their way for a season, and they may succeed in blighting for years to come the fairest prospects of this Southern State; but there is one reason to believe that a decision rendered in conformity to law would scatter into fragments the degree of Durrel. But this would be in opposition to the well-known wishes of Grant, which are law and gospel to all Government officers. The judiciary is as much under the influence of this Presidential influence in the civil service branch of the Government, independence of thought and action is a played out thing. The whole Government is under the rule of one man who retains for his distinct work such drunken tyrants as Durrel.

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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1873.

The Legislature which adjourned on the 24th instant, was, in many respects, the best collection of representatives of the people, the State has known for the past twenty years. Though there was no member of pre-eminent ability, either in the House or in the Senate, the average intellect and intelligence of each body was of a much higher grade than is usually seen in State General Assemblies. As for the muster of official integrity, this Legislature stood upon the highest ground; for, in industry, it was never equalled by any antecedent body in Kentucky. Laboring day and night, scarcely adjourning long enough at a time to enjoy the necessary repose of nature, it accomplished more, did its work better, and more faithfully subserve the interests of the people, than any of its predecessors had ever done before.

The compliment paid to the House by Speaker McCrory, when he declared the adjournment sine die, was merited. As a coordinate branch of the Legislature, it had, at all times, been mindful of its duties and obligations. Nor can any just case of complaint be urged against this or the other branch of the Assembly. Growlers have sought to create public prejudice on account of the length of the session, but when it is borne in mind that their session did not begin until the first week in January, and that a work of the greatest magnitude was required by the people to be undertaken, which could not in the very nature of things be completed sooner than it was, this pitiable objection must be considered as it is, pusile and worthless—not to say contemptible; and is evitable to the patience, industry and understanding of those who were charged with the onerous part of the work. In fact, Gov. Leslie has pronounced it a creditable work, both in detail and as a whole. And when we noted the third-rate criticism of a newspaper pony-line, condemning the whole as a botch; and when we saw, as we have seen, candidates roaming through the country seeking for a place in the very body they affect to despise, wondering when the Legislature would adjourn, we wondered if they ever thought of the wonderful, the immmeasurable difference between their own opportunities for knowing what the Legislature should do, and the opportunities of those whose duty it was to know!

This corporal guard of growers and place-hunters have another objection to the last Legislature. They complain of the entertainment and passage of so many local bills. Well, if that be a fault, as Mr. McCrory well said, it lies in the Constitution for permitting such legislation; it is necessarily no valid response to this, unless time both Houses by a joint resolution concerned the purpose not to consider such bills of a local nature as could be given the force of law by the county courts; for the very plain reason that the people had the right to say to their representatives, we choose that the Legislature shall do this work, and you have no right to refer us to the county courts. It is our privilege to be heard in either place, we prefer the Legislature. In such a case, what right, or we might say what option, had the representative? He was bound to obey. There was no other course for him to pursue. His constituent demanded the introduction of the bill, and as a representative he could not refuse, although rule 81 had been passed.

In fact, the opponents of the last Legislature are composed entirely of two classes: the one which had a few votes to recommend, and which it sought to rape the Legislature into the passage of; and the other, a lot of candidates for one House or the other, who prowled through the country and wondered where the Legislature would adjourn. We take no note of that middle class that howled because some other dog barked.

When all needs are counted, nay other will be found. Disappointed ambition prompts the one class, while future aspirations lead the other. The people can see through such motives, and it is folly to attempt any disguise.

Without further remark, we will simply say that the members of the last Legislature, so far as our observation and information have extended, have every where been well received by the people and their course cordially endorsed; and should any one of the joint committee on revision of the Statutes present himself for re-election, the fidelity, the industry and the intelligence of that committee entitle such one to the most respectful consideration.

Mr. JAMES R. MARRS, editor of the *Kentucky Advocate*, received a very flattering call, last week, to become a candidate to represent Boyle county in the next Legislature. Very few men, if any, in Central Kentucky have served the Democratic party more faithfully than Mr. Marrs, and no citizen of Boyle county is more noble or worthy to represent her. But it would be a shame to spurn so good an editor as Marrs, and endanger the success of so excellent a paper as the *Advocate*, by calling him from labor to refreshment; though, if he can afford the sacrifice for the dear people, we are for him, "teeth and claws."

On Monday last the Supreme Court of the United States was expected to render a decision determining the legality of the Kellogg usurpation; but it shirked the duty, and deferred the decision until next Fall.

The great Covington and Lexington railroad case, involving the ownership of the Kentucky Central railroad, was decided by the Court of Appeals, last Friday, in favor of the old company.

FROM THE FRONT.

The United States Supreme Court have decided to postpone any definite action on the application to the court to grant an appeal from the decision of Durrell in the case of Kellogg versus Warrington, et al. By virtue of this postponement, the people of Louisiana will be compelled to await an indefinite length of time for the final judgement in a case which lies nearer to their hearts and interests, than any case which has ever yet been before a court for adjudication.

The decree of a drunken debauchee, who degraded his position and polluted the name of his office, is, by his timorous dodging of responsibility, given full force and effect, until the question involved in it shall be settled either by force of arms or the unqualified submission of the respectable, law-abiding and order loving people of Louisiana.

The court, it seems, have the most abundant time to announce and deliver opinions in minor cases between individuals, in which the matters in issue were nothing compared to this one, which involves the ruin or salvation of a sovereign State; but, under the shallow device of a want of time, decline to take up and consider a question, which nothing renders impracticable for present and immediate consideration, except a gross timidity, which is tantamount both in law and moral to shameful corruption.

The members of the court are fully prepared, without special reference to authority and the judicial delay of argument, to render a decision upon this question.

Every point contained in it is a matter of public history, of which the court can take judicial knowledge, and of which each member has already received individual knowledge.

And the court, being thus apprised, knows full well that a decision rendered in conformity to law would shatter into fragments the decree of Durrell. But this would be in opposition to the well-known wishes of Grant, which are law and gospel to all Government officers.

The judiciary is as much under the influence of this Presidential influence as the civil service branch of the Government; independence of thought and action is a play out thing. The whole Government is under the rule of one man who retains for his direst work such drunken tyrants as Durrell.

Grant, Durrell and Kellogg may have their way for a season, and they may succeed in blighting for years to come the fairest prospects of this Southern State; but there is some reason to believe in the certainty of that principle of retribution which sometimes returns with ten-fold power upon the heads of the guilty. It may in fact be a mooted question, whether it is not expedient to postpone a trial of the negroes for a year or two.

It is entirely useless to attribute this defeat, as well as the preceding disastrous results, to the cowardice of our soldiers.

As a body no braver men ever walked up to the perilous edge of battle than the soldiers who make up the United States Army. Their courage has been tried and proven in battles, in comparison with which these Modoc skirmishes are as the report of a pop-gun to a section of artillery. Their valor and endurance conquered the South, and won for them a name more enviable than the prestige of a Grecian phalanx.

These series of defeats can be attributed to no other cause than the incompetency of the officers. And it can but be a shame on General Gillem, that with an army of near one thousand men, supported by a tribe of the Warm Spring Indians numbering about seventy-five, he has suffered his troops to be ambushed, surrounded, and slaughtered by a handful of savages, untutored in any of the higher arts of warfare. Lying within supporting distance of these three companies which were cut up on the 26th ultimo, he issued no order for their relief, but suffered the living to be killed, and the wounded and dead scalped within his sight. There is something potten in Denmark!"

Tuesday, July 9th, 1873,

POCKET and table cutlery of all kinds and prices at W. H. Anderson's.

At a meeting held at Lexington on Saturday to consider the question of assuring the right of way through Fayette county the Cincinnati Southern, Mr. W. A. Gunn, chief engineer of the road, was present and addressed the meeting.

Among other remarks as reported by the Press, he said: "The trustees have not decided on any particular route, but still hold themselves in the same attitude they have always maintained. They will give an equal chance to all routes, and in the final determination of the line consider all the advantages offered by each. The instructions had always been to survey each line thoroughly and obtain the best line that could be had in each case, and he thought the people on all the routes would generally give them credit for doing the work well." This was the probable reason why so many feel confident that their line will be adopted.

The movement to give the right of way began by the people of the counties in several cases, and a number of them have actually secured the right of way and handed over the releases to the trustees.

All opportunity to do this by a county vote having failed, it only remained to do so by a private subscription.

In several counties they have made up a subscription sufficient to satisfy the land-holders, who have made agreements with the local committees to accept the subscription as a guarantee, and have relinquished the right of way to the trustees."

ALL the latest styles of fabrics in dress goods at Jas. G. McAlister's.

STAMP TAXES.

Important to Dealers in Liquor and Tobacco.

The law passed December 24, 1872, and which went into effect April 30 ult., requires every person engaged in any business avocation or employment which renders him liable to special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax, before commencing business. Any person failing to comply with the foregoing requirements is subject to severe penalties.

The following is the schedule of occupations subject to special tax:

Identifiers \$300.00

Retail liquor dealers 25.00

Wholesale liquor dealers 100.00

Retail dealers in mill liquors 20.00

Manufacturers of liquors 50.00

Dealers in pipes of cigar 10.00

Retail dealers in leaf tobacco 50.00

And for annual sales over \$1,000, for every \$1 over \$1,000 50

Dealers in snuff tobacco 5.00

Manufacturers of tobacco 10.00

Brewers (annual manufacturing less than 500 barrels) 50.00

Brewers (annual manufacturing 500 or more barrels) 100.00

Brewers, peddler, with one horse 15.00

Tobacco peddler, with two horses 25.00

Tobacco peddler, with more than two horses 50.00

Tobacco sellers, travelling on foot, etc. 50.00

A MAGNIFICENT stock of pictures and picture frames of all sizes at W. H. Anderson's.

FRESH fish at J. M. Rochester & Co.'s Tuesday and Friday mornings.

MISCELLANEOUS and school books in endless varieties at W. H. Anderson's.

JUST received an elegant stock of jewelry at E. R. Chenuit's.

FOR cigars and tobacco, of uniform brands, go to W. H. Anderson's.

THE telegraph, yesterday, announced the final termination of the long and painful illness of Hon. Jas. Brooks of New York.

W. H. has a store a new and complete assortment of goods which we propose to sell as low as C. H. & C. can have them.

At the price of three dollars and surrounding country to sell and examine our goods and services.

17-Jun.

G. R. WATER'S

LATE NEWS.

The news is again received that the Modocs have been successful in another engagement with our troops. On the 20th ultimo three companies of United States troops moved forward into the lava beds, with a view of reconnoitering the position of the Indians. Either moving inadvertently, or being led by an incompetent officer, they were suddenly attacked by an inferior number of Modocs, who had so managed the disposition of their forces as to cover the approach of the Indians. Either moving inadvertently, or being led by an incompetent officer, they were suddenly attacked by an inferior number of Modocs, who had so managed the disposition of their forces as to cover the approach of the Indians.

It is probable that Hon. A. G. Talbot of Boyle will become a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from this district.

On the 28th ultimo, a negro boy, accused of committing rape about a year ago, and of recently repeating the offense, was taken out of jail at Harrodsburg by a party of fifteen masked men, supported by the negroes, and hung.

The dispatches received April 30 from the seat of war are decidedly alarming.

It is stated that the Indians in Oregon show marked signs of restiveness, and that there is every prospect of a general Indian war.

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THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1873.

NOTICE.

Three of our advertisers who desire changes made in their advertisements, must hand in copy on Monday morning next.

All changes, additions, etc., or an editorial or half-page paper, must be sent to HILTON & CAMPBELL, box 10, Stanford, Ky.

All money received by us for advertising, subsections, or otherwise, will be paid over to the post-office agent or it will be at the post office itself.

James Clark is now authorized to transact business in the name of the Journal, and to receive checks, and receive all monies for the same.

OUR AGENTS.

We will call the special attention of partners and subscribers to the following agents of the newspaper:

1. A protest is required to give notice by letter to the publisher that he has not received the amount due him, and that he has not been taken, and a neglect to do so will be construed as a refusal to pay the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether it be delivered to him or not, is bound to pay the postage.

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Headquarters for furnitures, carpets, and wall-paper of E. B. Heyden's.

An interesting communication from Texas will be found on our first page.

For a clean meat shore, go to John Turner's barbershop, at the Commercial Hotel.

The stockholders of the Stanford and Millerville turnpike road will meet to elect officers to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 5 o'clock.

Hannay, our city butcher, informs us that he has ordered a large package of veal from the stockyards.

George Denebe was executed at San Francisco, California, last week. His parting words to his prison companions were: "See what Honor does for me."

No extensive preparations are being made towards the improvement of our town.

The persons who declared their intention to erect buildings this Spring are a little dilatory.

S. R. McRoberts, Common School Commissioner for Lincoln county, reports that all the school claims for the county have been allowed.

W. T. Varnum, of Somers, is the new Sheriff of Lincoln county.

W. T. Varnum, of Somers, is the new Sheriff of Lincoln county.

L. O. Jones, Pine Hill, Thom McRoberts, Monticello; Dr. J. J. Brown, Mt. Vernon;

Newspaper Laws.

We will call the special attention of partners and subscribers to the following agents of the newspaper:

1. A protest is required to give notice by letter to the publisher that he has not received the amount due him, and that he has not been taken, and a neglect to do so will be construed as a refusal to pay the publisher for the payment.

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